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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

English advices of the 13th, state that Lord Tenterden will succeed the Right Honorable Edmund Hammond as under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Mr. William E. Baxter, in a public speech at Dundee, urged increased intercourse with the United States. Every public man, he said, should visit the country.

The steamship *Circassian* arrived at Liverpool, on the 14th, in a badly damaged condition, having been in collision with some vessel unknown.

The Secretary of the Irish Laborers Association writes to the press that he has received from the United States proposals of engagement for 20,000 men.

Her Majesty's Government having officially represented to the Emperor of Brazil the sufferings of the English emigrants to that country, free passage home has been given to 164 emigrants by the Brazilian Government.

A special to the *Times* from Cartagena, dated the 14th inst., says the Intransigent vessels are again leaving the harbor and a naval engagement of a more desperate character than that of Saturday is expected to take place. The command of the insurgent fleet has been given to the captain of the *Tilian*.

M. Thiers will give a dinner to his political friends in the Assembly next Saturday.

The Council of War, before whom M. Ranc was summoned to appear, has declared him guilty, and passed sentence of death *in contumaciam*.

The *Journal de Paris* declares that the recent elections demonstrate the necessity for the restoration of the Monarchy to prevent impending anarchy.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed to-day. The attendance was larger than on any day since the opening. The President of the Court began his examination by stating that he should consider that the prisoner's responsibility commenced with the 12th of August. He, however, put several questions with regard to events before that date. In reply to questions concerning the disaster

of Forbach, Bazaine said that orders were given to Generals direct. He was present at the Council of War held by the Emperor on the 9th of August. It was then resolved that his army should be brought to the walls of Metz, and a movement in that direction began on the 11th. After reaching the city, he received no orders to obtain more ammunition. He complained of the carelessness of the intelligence service. He did not receive precise information of MacMahon's situation until the 12th, and orders to throw a bridge across the Moselle reached him only the day before. He denied that he could be held responsible for the delay and the subsequent failure to destroy the bridges to prevent the enemy's pursuit. Telegraphic despatches were read, showing that Bazaine intended to counteract the flank movement of the Germans, but the Emperor prevented him from carrying out his plans. The Marshal, in answer to further questions, especially concerning the 15th of August, stated that he agreed with the Emperor to march to Verdun, but delay was caused by the battle of Barray, and he was otherwise hindered. He was unaware that the Emperor intended to depart from Metz. He declared positively that the Emperor left no special orders. It was well understood, however, that, in the event of strong resistance, the army was to remain at Metz a few days at least, and not go beyond in any case. After the battle of the 16th, Leboeuf and Canrobert agreed with him that it was impossible to advance. Responsible officers informed him that his supplies were insufficient. He declared that he gave Canrobert all the aid he asked at St. Privat. He blamed L'Admirault for not calling up his reserves. In justification of his conduct after the 18th of August, he cited orders he had received to be cautious. The accused betrayed much excitement at the beginning of his examination, which was long and searching.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed on the 15th inst. In reply to a question by the President of the Court, relative to August 26th, when an advance upon Thionville was ordered, and afterwards relinquished, the Marshal stated that at that time he held only 90,000 men available for service.

The Duke D'Aumale said the calling of a council-of-war on August 26th by Bazaine had not lessened the Marshal's responsibility. He asked why the council had not been informed of the march of Marshal MacMahon to his assistance. Bazaine declared that, in spite of General Boyer's evidence to the contrary, he had informed the council of the movement of MacMahon, and also that he had given the necessary orders for provisioning Metz. He blamed his subordinates for not carrying out their orders. Upon this point the Duke D'Aumale said the commander of the garrison was responsible for the taking of all needful precautionary measures during the siege. Bazaine said that on learning of the September revolution in Paris he intended to resign his commission. He admitted that he received Regnier immediately on his arrival at Metz. He had no interviews with Regnier. The Marshal denies having informed Regnier that two letters had passed between himself and Prince Frederick Charles, and could not state the provisions of these letters, of which he himself was unaware. He considered that the signature which he gave Regnier was unimportant, not thinking of the use to which it might be applied. In relation to Bourbaki's journey, the Marshal considered that to conclude an armistice would be of advantage to the country and army. It was necessary for the furtherance of that object to communicate with the Empress Eugenie, between whom and the German Government he then thought an understanding existed. He explained that the installation of the September Government was what was meant by the public order mentioned in his proclamation. Bazaine appeared very much downcast in manner, and less confident in tone during his examination to-day. At conclusion of the session the Court adjourned until Friday.

A Paris despatch of the 16th inst., to the *London Standard* says during yesterday's proceedings of Bazaine court martial, Regnier, one of the most important witnesses, declared his readiness to submit to arrest and trial for his conduct at Metz.

M. Reil (of Manato rebellion notoriety) has been elected for Provencher, and is on his way to Ottawa.